ARSENICALS FOR **KILLING WORMS**

Annual Loss From Cabbage Pest Conservatively Estimated at \$1,300,000.

DIFFICULT TO CONTROL

Preferable to Other Polsons-Number of Sprayings Depends on Conditions.

Prepared by the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture.) are now few instances of the total de- profitable. struction of crops of cabbages as was of the entire crop.

to control, and it should be borne in which bring lower prices. Woodlands mind that most other cabbage pests, more often present than not, will be controlled by the same methods. Poisons Preferred.

Repeated experiments have shown that arsenate of lead and paris green are preferable to other arsenicals in oon use. If paris green is used, It may be applied either wet or dry, preferably, however, as a spray, at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water. The plants should be free from insect attack when they are set out and should be sprayed a few days later to make sure that the poison reaches the young caterpillars before they have burrowed far into the heads. Other applications should follow as inspection of plants shows that they are nec-

These applications of arsenicals can be made with absolute safety even after the heads are formed, as the poison disappears from plants almost completely within two to three weeks af- Farm Woodland Marked for Conservter application, and even earlier in event of repeated or heavy rainfall.

Increased Cost. Scarcity of paris green has increased the cost. Arsenate of lend has been trees which should be replaced by rapidly superseding paris green and straight, sound ones. Soon after a



The Sort of Gardens Which Have Been Planted in Thousands of Communi-

has not increased proportionately in price. For many reasons it is pre-

ner. It is sold both in paste and in assertion of Prof. J. G. Leach of the dry powder form. Two pounds of dry Colorado Agricultural college. There tion of sufficient strength to destroy cabbage worms and similar insects. The pasts form must be used at double

The number of sprayings depends on local and seasonal conditions. Sometimes a single spraying will suffice, but usually two or three are necessary. The adhesiveness of the spray material is promoted by the addition of about the same amount by weight of resin fish oil soap as of the arsenical

DIG UP OLD RHUBARB STALKS

Divide Roots Into Pieces of Two or Three Eyes Each and Start Entirely New Patch.

After rhubarb has been planted four or five years the stalks become so thick that they are too small to sell well. It is then best to dig up the roots and divide into pieces of two or three eyes each, which is enough for one hill, and start a new patch, Another good way is to dig up all the hill but a little corner which is left undisturbed, then fill the hole from which the roots were taken with well rotted manure and cover that with earth. The piece of root left in the naturally increases. ground will make a surprising growth the same season.

Tell Ages of Sheep. Age of sheep can be told by the teeth. A yearling has two brond teeth in center of front of lower jaw. Two years old, four broad teeth; three years old, six broad teeth.

Get Back to Clover. The federal department of agriculture is advising farmers to get back to clover. This advice is for the sake of the land which was kept busy producing wheat in war time,

use the forcing process which is not United States, but in Europe is of

considerable importance, Handling Soy Beans, Soy beans are cut and handled simllarly to other hay crops. Some dif- right to expect nice clean fruit in ficulty in cutting, raking and curing the autumn. Spraying at the right

vated crops. Give Fruit Trees Care. Prune the fruit trees about the place. Do not let them get out of one of the best sweet corns to use shape and too tall and ungainly. Re- the season through. Make frequent move all the dead branches and and large planting up to July 1.

straighten them up. Preparation of Seed Bed. Methods of preparation of the seed that may be used for gardens are still the crop to be planted.

Planting Snap Beans. In planting snap beans use the stringless varieties.

THINNING IMPROVES VALUABLE WOODLAND

Lack of Proper Treatment Is Cause of Much Loss.

Farmer Should Take Steps to Give Trees Sufficient Light and Soil Moisture for Them to Thrive and Become Profitable.

Lack of proper thinning and cutting s a common cause of woodlands be-Arsenate of Lead and Paris Green Are ing unprofitable, according to a recent bulletin entitled, "Making Woodlands Profitable in the Southern States," issued by the United States department of agriculture. Nature usually overcrowds trees in a given space, says this publication, and so steps should Arsenicals are being generally used be taken to give them sufficient light to control the cabbage worm. There and soil moisture to thrive and become

By properly controlling the number formerly often the case. Neverthe- of trees on a tract it is possible to inless, a conservative estimate would crease their rate of growth and eventuplace the present annual loss from this ally their size. Except for the producpest to cabbage alone-not including tion of cordwood, a few large trees on cauliflower and other related crops- a given area are usually more desiraat \$1,300,000, or one-tenth the value ble than many small ones. If possible, valuable kinds of wood should be The cabbage worm is not difficult grown in preference to common woods



ative Thinning.

in this country, as a rule, contain other arsenicals as an insecticide and cutting trees show an increased growth and the whole woodland rapidly increases in value by the elimination of

inferior trees. With an active market for cordwood and for fence posts, poles and lumber. there is every inducement to clear out the inferior trees-diseased, dying, crooked and less valuable kinds. Right cutting also includes the removal of large, sound trees whose growth is slow because they are nearing or have reached maturity. The cutting should be done only at a time of favorable market conditions or when building or other timber is needed on the farm. Copies of this bulletin may be had by addressing the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CONTROL OF SOIL DISEASES

Next to Seed Treatment Rotation Is Best Way to Destroy Wilt and

Rot Spores. With the possible exception of seed treatment, there is no farm practice which, from the plant disease point of It serves the same purpose as paris view, gives greater returns on the ingreen and is applied in the same man- vestment than crop rotation, is the arsenate to 50 gallons of water or are a great many plant diseases such bordeaux mixture will make a solu- as wilts and root rots for which no specific remedy is known and which can be held in check only by the combined practices of seed selection, seed strength, four pounds to 50 gallons of treatment, and crop rotation. These diseases become worse and worse each year the crop is grown in the same soil, and each one taking their annual toll accounts for considerable loss to the farmer.

> A system of crop rotation entails almost no expense other than a little forethought and planning. The returns in disease-free crops pay for this trouble many times over, not to speak of the added gain in soil fer-

> SILOS RAPIDLY INCREASING Successful Farmers Have Learned

That Huge Receptacle Is Big Asset on Any Farm.

Information gathered by the Pennsylvania department of agriculture shows approximately 20 per cent, or 43,657 farmers in the state with silos. while the number a year ago was estimated at 32,900. Wide awake and successful farmers have learned that a silo, when properly used is a valuable asset on any farm. As farm conditions improve, the number of silos

SPACE BETWEEN FRUIT TREES

Apples Should Be Allowed at Least 30 Feet Each-Plums Do Not Require as Much.

Standard apple trees should be alowed at least 30 feet of space each way; plums 20 feet; currants, gooseberries and grapes from ten to 12 feet: red raspberries should be allowed to grow only in hedgerow not over six inches wide and rows ten to 12 feet apart: strawberries set in rows for feet apart and two feet apart in row

To have early asparagus one must EXCELLENT CROP INSURANCE

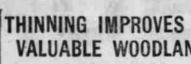
practiced to any great extent in the Spraying Must Be Done at Right Time and in Proper Manner for Nice Clean Fruit.

He who does not spray his fruit crop for insects and disease has no is encountered when seeding in culti-time and in the right way is splendid crop insurance,

Best Sweet Corn. Golden Bantam sweet corn is still

Make Idle Land Useful. Thousands of acres of idle land bed vary with the soil, the season and available within the boundaries of our large cities.

Potatoes for Seed. Great care sh ing potatoes for seed.





JIR WALTER RALEIGH

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN. Y LADY NICOTINE is a most interesting person-As is frequently case with ladies with a past, she is more interesting than those who have only a future. Her present certainly is a going concern. And her future has added fascination of sufficient

mystery to induce considerable specula My Lady Nicotine's influence is no always soothing. Like all great personages she has made enemies. Men began to fight over her a long, long while ago, and only the other day the newspapers told of the first of a possible recurrence of the night raiders outrages in Kentucky. Urban VIII and Innocent XI fulminated against her. Sultan Amuret IV decreed death by torture to her devotees. James I of England issued his "Counterblaste to Tobacco," in which he denounced her as a creature of the "pit that is bottomess." Lucy Page Gaston of Anti-Cigarette League of America fame is suspected of a desire to shy her bonnet nto the presidential ring. Low on the horizon, no bigger than a woman's hand, is a cloud which rumbles "to-

bacco next!" Possibly some of My Lady Nicotine's famous devotees have loved her for the enemies she has made. Anyway, Spenser wrote of her as "divine." By ron said "sublime." Lamb declared his affection thus:

For thy sake, tobacco, I Would do anything but die.

Bulwer-Lytton wrote this: "The man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan." Kipling profoundly reflects that "a woman is only a woman, but a good clgar is a smoke. Mark Twain suspects that the man who forks of a Y-shaped hollow cane which doesn't smoke loses "an appalling ag- they inserted in both nostrils. This gregate of happiness."

This sort of worshiper clings to the concerned over the doctrine of the subliminal soul. He suspects Lucy Page guage, and there it stayed. The herb balting not so much because it gave pain to the bear as because it gave the Mexicans and "uppowoc" to the pleasure to the spectators.

"When doctors disagree who shall lecide?" The doctors are as divided ciple of tobacco; is an intensely polsonin their opinion of My Lady Mcotine ous alkaloid, named from Nicot, who as are the literary lights. Some see in her a veritable plague to humanity. medicinal plant. Hence, finally, "My Others maintain that she is rather a Lady Nicotine." benefactor. Of course most physicians hold that smoking is bad for young and growing specimens of the human leaves wrapped about with corn husk species. And probably most of them are not prepared to advise that women cigarette; the leaves rolled without should smoke. And there are certainly some men who cannot smoke without cigar. Tobacco was powdered into Ill effects-just as there are men who cannot eat strawberries or drink coffee now. Tobacco was also chewed by vawithout harm. A cold bath in the rious Indian peoples. The pipe was in morning is meat and drink to some almost universal use; among the Amermen; it would put others under the ican Indians the stone pipe, "calumet," sod in short order. Probably the mafority of up-to-date medical men ere of the opinion that it has yet to be proved that smoking in moderation

hurts any cormal man. At one extreme of human judgment is that of the man who wrote that a nation which smokes tobacco perishes. At the other is that of the man who win the war because it was the heav-

lest smoker of all the nations. My Lady Nicotine needs no press agent and has no trouble about break- he smoked because he liked it. ing into print. Some enthusiastic collectors of "Nicotania" have whole had a high old time. Pagan, Mohamlibraries about her. There is one-George Arents, Jr., of New Yorkwho is the proud possessor of more than 2,500 books, booklets and pam- in England. But despite all opposition phlets devoted wholly or in part to tobacco eventually was established as her. These libraries tell pretty much a favorite luxury all over Europe.

everything about the lady, No European ever heard of tobacco until the first week of November, 1492. Hish officers got the habit from associa-The commonly accepted version of the tion with the Turks, French and Italtale of natives who carried firebrands officers. America, which somewhere each destroying 1,500 cigars.

a man from across the Baden frontier

TO WIN SUCCESS.

The trouble with a great many peo-

ple is that they are not willing to

make present sacrifices for future gain.

Commercial Firms of Nippon Eager

to Resume Relations With

Their Former Enemies.

are making great efforts to resume

business relations with Germany, One

regular steamship service is running treaty.

Berlin,-Japanese commercial firms

cago News.

PROFIT IN A FINE

Japanese shipping company has become forfeited to Japan, in accord-

opened its offices in Hamburg, and a ance with the same terms of the peace



LUCY PAGE GASTON?

Cuba and most of the Islands the na-

instrument the natives called "tobago."

Indians of Virginia.

ceremonial functions.

Tobacco arrived in Europe appar-

under several different disguises. Prob-

d Itealf Into the white man's lan-

Nicotine, the active chemical prin-

almost lost the cigarette, found it again in England, and so it came back

For a time most cigarettes were made from the Turkish leaf. Then it was discovered that the "bright" Amerwhose smoke they inhaled and puffed lean tobacco, now grown in Virginia, out of their mouths and noses. Later the Carolinas and eastern Tennessee, they discovered that the leaves of a made an agreeable cigarette. Evenplant were rolled in the leaf of maize. tually cigarette making machinery was The first clear account of smoking Invented, and today American cigawas given in 1526 by Gonzalo Hernanrettes, both "straight" and "blended," dez de Oviedo in his "Historia General are smoked all over the world. de las Indias." He said the practice In 1868 not enough cigarettes were was pernicious and "used to produce

consumed in the United States to be insensibility." He reported that in subjected to the internal revenue tax. In recent years the increase has been tives smoked rolls of herbs, "which by billions. From 1899 to 1914 it was they called tobaccos," while on the 500 per cent. In the past two years mainland they inhaled through the the demand has advanced prodiciously probably largely because of the war. In 1910, for the first time, the manufacture of cigarettes exceeded that of The Spaniards thought the name was cigars, their relative numbers being heresy that this is a pretty good old that of the fuel instead of the pipe, 8,500,000,000 and 8,000,000,000. Since world after all. He isn't worrying hence our word tobacco. Oviedo point- then, while cigarettes have multiplied, about spirit manifestations and is not ed out the mistake, but "tobacco" had cigars have just about stood still. In the year ended June 30, 1919, the number of cigarettes was 46,500,000,000. Gaston of being a spiritual descendant itself was variously known among the and of cigars approximately 8,000,000,of the Puritans who condemned bear natives. It was "cohiba" to the Caribs, 000, as in 1910. For the first time more "petun" to the Brazillans, "piecelt" to leaf tobacco went into cigarettes than into cigars, the two numbers being 177,000,000 pounds and 162,000,000

The government derived from the internal revenue tax on tobacco \$206,003,introduced tobacco into France as a 091, an increase of \$49,814,431 over the preceding year. More than \$95,500,000 of the tobacco money came from ciga-Not essentially new are any of the rettes. Recently the tobacco tax has modern forms of tobacco using. The been heavily increased.

Altogether we used 497,079,920 roughly correspond to our civilized pounds of tobacco last year. We got away with 174,697,408 pounds of plug. wrapping of another material to our 17,499,465 pounds of twist, 9,809,225 pounds of finecut, 257,893,440 pounds snuff and taken into the nostrils, as of smoking tobacco and 37,180,382 pounds of snuff.

The value of the tobacco crop to the farmer was estimated last year at \$542,547,000. The average price he got was a necessary implement in many for it was 39 cents a pound. He gets nore now.

More than \$1,500,000,000 a year is ently by several different routes and the value of tobacco products manufactured in the United States. More than ably Sir Walter Raleigh deserves the a million and a half acres of land are credit-or blame-of introducing the devoted to the growing of the "weed." smoking of it. Up to his time tobacco | On the manufacturing side the governhad camouflaged as a medicine, the ment estimate of the capital invested predicted in 1918 that America would few smokers professing to be smoking in 1914 was \$303,830,000, which was a to a certain tailored primness opprofor their health. The Englishman-his low figure even then and is greatly pipe is shown herewith-blew the exceeded now. The number of wage smoke from his nose defiantly and said earners in manufacture in that year is of navy silk, very soft with ac- them thoroughly in hot water. Wring

The antis of the seventeenth century \$77,856,000. It is variously figured that 70 per medan and Christian monarchs alike attempted to crush the habit of "to- a third of our total population use to- tle round collar of itself divided of cloudy ammonia or turpentine, bacco drinking," as it was then called bacco in one form or another. The per-The cigarette attained commercial the tobacco users is twenty pounds. importance ofter the Crimean war, Eng. There are, according to one of the compilers of data, 25,000,000 smokers and chewers whose average capacity is 22 story is that two sailors sent by Co- lans, who, like the Indians, "rolled pounds per person, 8,000,000 cigarette lumbus to explore the island which he their own." Other Englishmen imitated smokers each lighting 4,500 cigarettes named San Salvador returned with a this new smart diversion of the army a year and 5,500,000 cigar smokers

> economical to label its beer bottles with Austrian kroner notes.-London Morning Post.

The existing peculiar conditions in | dragged on and was decided only quite Evil Always in Hatred. the international money market can recently. The accused was sentenced A man should not allow himself to produce very strange and paradoxical to a fine of 3,000 francs cost. He rehate even his enemies, because if you phenomena. Here is a case in which | ceived as the balance of his bail, 1,700 the exchange actually transformed a francs, which he changed for 24,000 indulge in this passion on some occapunishment into a reward. In 1916 marks. Consequently, his little ad- sions, it will rise of itself in others; venture brought him in a net profit of if you hate your enemies you will was arrested in Switzerland for smug- 16,500 marks. As one of the humors contract such a vicious habit of mind, gling. He was released on ball of of the exchange this deserves to be as by degrees will break out upon 5,000 francs, which then cost him coupled with the case of a Swiss brew- those who are your friends, or those 7,500 marks. For some reason the case ery, which is said to have found it who are indifferent to you.-Plutarch.

LIGHTS THAT TWINKLE

dull the more strength must be put fled" silver gilt; they are hung on ready noticeable. forth. If your opportunities are lim- buildings near lamp posts and at night ited you must use your energy, put are radiant with reflected light.

forth more effort. Progress may seem | In the case of minor thoroughfares slow at first, but perseverance assures | the street itself and what it leads into | is just so much interested as every success .- Orison Swett Marden in Chi- both appear on the sign, as well as citizen in the laws of his country .-"Borough of Westminster." The signs Daniel Webster.

ticle demanded from Germany by

According to the Tageblatt, the Jap-

anese government is considering a

claim submitted by Germany that the

Shantung (Tsingtau-Tsinanfu) rail-

way is private and not state property.

In the latter case, the railway would

Street signs that twinkle are being vary from nine inches to two feet in put up all over the great Westminster width, and are three feet long. Ap-The tools for self-improvement are at core of London. The signs are of parently they are giving satisfaction your hand. Use them. If the ax is glass, with the street lettering in "ruf- although a few broken ones are al-

> The Law of Nations In the law of nations every nation

JAPS SEEK GERMAN BUSINESS | Germany, while potash is the chief ar- | the value of 10,000 yen. Property worth more will be subject to a deduction of a certain percentage to inall, copper, that tint which has ravdemnify Japanese who have claims against Germany for war damages. aged almost every domain of dress, This, together with canary, jade green, An inquiry into emigration possibilhenna, ciel, blue and rose, is met with itles from Germany to Japan shows. constantly in everything from the the Tageblatt says, that although pubduvetyn coat to the sport hat. Speaklic feeling in Japan has become gening of the last named, much pressed favorable toward Germans

erally again, the prospects are not favorable, except for engineers and practical to Japanese ports. Copper and silk | Japan proposes to release all Ger-are the main exports from Japan to man property under her control up to especially are not wanted in Japan.

Present Day Garment Often Real Work of Art; Now Jewel of the Wardrobe.

BLOUSE IN STYLE UNUSUAL AFTERNOON GOWN

It is indeed a far cry back to the d-fashioned shirt waist, which served o set the pace or blaze the trail for the varied procession of blouses that have followed each other down the passing years.

Old Shirt Waist Has Developed

Into Real Necessity.

The first blouse was really a serenely tailored "shirt," worn with a high collar sometimes attached. Oftentimes It was a stiff, mannish affair, far from comfortable and seldom really becoming. A cravat or scarf was its accompaniment. However, as time passed, the shirt or blouse became more distinctly feminine, and today it is often a real work of art—the jewel of the wardrobe. Figured foulard blouses are being

shown for the spring and summer, and very attractive they are. Figured materials lend themselves best to the simplest of style designs. The woman who wants to make her own blouses but is not sufficiently skilled to work out elaborate fashion ideas, may do very well with lace-which requires only care in matching the pattern, added to good workmanship-and with figured silks, which will reward her with satisfactory results when the same points are considered and observed. In determining the question of color



Dainty Blouse of Georgette Crepe With Crisp Organdie Collar and

when the season's supply of blouses is under consideration, don't overlook fact, by dyeing the lace to match the the vogue for jade green. It is very frock on which it is worn it can be popular this year and, when becoming, used with much more variety than in very lovely.

IN THE FASHION LIMELIGHT

Dancing frocks are still short. Coat dresses are of black taffeta. Spanish combs of jade are charm-

Formal tea gowns show long-cling- design. In fact, she wears her lace ing lines. Many huge scarf-like effects of tulle used to be worn. Once, you know,

are seen. piece, a collar or a bolero, or as strips, Afternoon dresses are a trifle longer than usual. Plaitings are used even on lingerie looped up and used with the most

this season. There is more and better-done trim ming on clothing. Cock feathers are preferred to para

dise for day wear. Salmon color and silver gray is pretty color scheme. raffia embroidery.

Girl Air When It Is of

Navy Silk.

trimming.

taffeta frock.

enough for the majority of us.

Crepes, Voiles, Japanese Silk, Liner

Among Favored Fabrics-Many

Colors Are Used.

The materials for sport blouses may

be almost anything. Crepes, voiles,

Japanese silk, linen-all of these are

good. Japanese crepe is popular this

year for the smock, and it takes kind-

ly to marvelous worsted embroideries.

Batik is another invention sought out

and hemp. Shantung hats are an in-

blouse trimmed in this wise.

WAY OF THE TAFFETA FROCK | HOW LINEN MAY BE BLEACHED Garment Takes On Almost School-

amazing lavishness.

Clothes Should Be Soaked Twenty Four Hours In Water to Which Borax Is Added. Linen which has become an ugly The way of the taffeta frock is

Popular Trimming.

Navy foulard marked with decorated

and floral designs in white. Beading

is introduced in an interesting man-

ner. The hand-embroidered collar af-

Gown Must Be Youthful and Dis-

creetly Gay; Veil Must Be

Worn With Hat.

The church costume for the second

vedding has come to have a new

charm. It must, however, be a gown

of nice distinction. For the second

wedding all that tends to display must

be avoided. Yet the gown must be

neither an afternoon nor an evening

gown, but an individual costume for

French brides are wearing gowns

made of soft-colored satin and chif-

fons, since the white gown is out of

For the church ceremony the veil

is an essential, but it differs from that

of the first wedding in that it must

always be worn with a hat. It may be

draped as a mantilla or as a slight

Another essential to the costume of

emarriage is the prayerbook. For-

tunate is the bride who can carry an

Dyed Lace.

veil reaching to the eyes.

this special occasion.

place.

ure!

fords a dainty finish.

shade owing to bad washing can be long this season, but for all its quips improved by bleaching. Soak the and frills it does descend quite often clothes for 24 hours in water in which priate for the street. Thus it takes a tablespoonful of borax to every on almost a school-girl air when it gallon has been dissolved. Then wash was 178.872, and their annual earnings | cordion-plaited skirt, long straight out, place in the boiler, cover with bodice with tie back ends issuing from | cold water, add a pound of soap cut the side seams, a yoke extending over in shreds to every four gallons, a cent of our adult male population and to the kimono sleeves, and a prim lit- handful of soda and a tablespoonful front and back. The thing that re- Bring slowly to the boil and leave for capita consumption, counting each man, deems it from monotony is a clever use about fifteen minutes. Do not put too woman and child, is seven pounds a of lighter blue picoted ribbon which many things in at once, as the articles year. The average consumption among is folded over the collar, sleeves and must have sufficient room to toss bodice edges to make a unique narrow about. Turn them into a tub, cover them with the water in which they The outstanding features of the taf- were boiled and leave them to cool. feta frocks-and no pun at that-are Wring the water slightly from them the bouffant hip effects. Whether and spread in the sun or hang up to these effects are gained by pockets, dry. Sprinkle from time to time with panniers, or what, at least there is al- water as they dry. When a good color ways a suggestion. Vests are seen is obtained rinse in several tepid waquite often, ruffles or shirring encircle ters, blue them and dry again,

the skirt frequently. Altogether the Plain Linings the Mode. 1920 girl is perky and pretty in her The unexpected always happens While a great many navy taffetas Following a huge demand for figured in the plainer frocks are in evidence, fabrics, fashion decides that it is the taffeta shade of greatest favor smarter to line one's wrap in plain seems to be brown. This is good colors. Sometimes linings repeat the news, for one does like to change from | color of the outer material, sometimes navy serge or tricot to another color, they are in direct contrast to it; but and those beige and sand-colored tri- in the majority of cases the surface is cots and gabardines of which a few not printed. There is an inclination very good-looking street frocks are to reserve figured fabrics for frocks. made are not becoming or serviceable many of those shown for summer being ablaze with color and design,

MATERIALS FOR SPORT WEAR | shantung sport hat may be embroidered in black wool or a rose colored one may be faced with black hemp. They are really effective, and, like all other sport things, yield readily to each persuasion of color.

> Tricolette Separate Blouse. The tricolette separate blouse is certainly one of the best offerings of the season, and for the woman who must get along on a few well chosen things this is surely a wise purchase. The most practical type is one with short sleeves and simple round or

Tiny Fur Neck Pieces. The woman who invested in one of season. The little single or two-skin they came in a year ago and with a smartly tailored suit or frock a mink generally in color. A canary tinted or sable fur piece is very chic.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE &

SAUL'S FAILURE.

LESSON TEXT-I Sam. 15. GOLDEN TEXT-For thou hast reject ed the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath rejected thee.—I Sam. 15:25. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL-I Sam. 14:

PRIMARY TOPIC-A King Who Disbeyed God JUNIOR TOPIC-How Saul Lost His INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC -Why Saul Failed. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC

-The Strength and Weakness of Saul's

This is one of the saddest pictures in Bible history. No one has had a brighter prospect before him than Saul, yet no one has made a greater failure. He possessed strong natural gifts, the qualities of a great king. He had a fine physique, which greatly favors one's success in life, other things being equal. He had the benefit of Samuel's advice and godly life, which was of inestimable value.

I. The Command to Saul (vv. 1-3). He is commanded to utterly exterminate the Amalekites, leaving neither people nor booty. The reason assigned is their evil treatment of Israel as they came up out of Egypt (Ex. 17:8; Deut. 25:17). This command may seem cruel, but we must remember that it was given by the Lord, who has the right to kill or to make alive. The wickedness of this people was very great. Their judgment was only such as their sin deserved. It was not Israel's act, but God's, Israel only being the sword in his hand. God is just as well as love. His love should not be emphasized at the expense of his

youthful and discreetly gay. It is justice. II. The Disobedience of Saul (vv.

4-9). He renders a partial obedience. Agag, the king, is spared and the best of the goods is appropriated. The purpose of God's thoroughgoing command was to show that it was a warfare of judgment for wickedness, not for greed. Saul only obeyed as far as his inclinations led him. The obedience to God which is limited by the heart's inclination is the worst kind of obedience. III. Saul Rebuked by Samuel (vv.

10-25). 1. Samuel cried to God (v. 11). The news of this disgraceful act greatly disturbed Samuel, causing him to cry to

old and precious book that has long the Lord all night. been cherished as the family treas-2. Saul's hypocritical pretense (vv. 15, 16). Saul met Samuel with the pretense of having executed the Lord's commandment. This pretense carried There is much use of dyed lace. In a lie upon its face. Those who are the most willing to speak of their obedience are the ones who are conscious of ence, and their the old way. To be sure, when you trouble them over it. Though disuse undyed lace over another color turbed by a guilty conscience he tried you have a better opportunity to see to conciliate Samuel, the prophet, but its delicate design, but that does not the very bleating of the sheep and the seem to worry the fashionable woman lowing of the herds betrayed him. of today who is willing to pay for Thus betrayed, he tried to shift the more expensive laces without concernblame upon the people (v. 15). This ing herself to show off their delicate is always the way. It matters not what the crime may be, some excuse quite differently from the way lace can be made for it. He then played the hypocrite by trying to make it lace was usually applied in a smooth pass as an act of devotion to God (v. 15). He should have known that things but now even costly lace is plaited or gained by disobedience to God are an abomination to him. Offerings to God of ill-gotten gains can never atone for sins of disobedience and neglect. Saul tried to justify himself by pleading As a trimming on both hats and that he was keeping the spirit of the frocks, there is to be seen in Paris commandment, while not literally carmost effective flowers and sprays of rying out its requirements. He has many successors today who do not believe in the literal interpretation and

practice of God's Word. 3. Samuel rehearses before Saul God's dealing with him (vv. 17-23). Samuel met this hypocrisy by bringing him to squarely face his sin. God is more concerned in having his subjects render obedience unto his commandments than he is for them to offer unto him sacrifices. Such an act when the heart is in rebellion is as hateful to God as withcraft and idola-

IV. The Judgment upon Saul (vv. 26-

For the presumptuous offering of sacrifice the dynasty passed from Saul's house, and for this act of flagrant disobedience the kingdom is rent from him. It is taken from Saul and given to his neighbor, who is better than he. He confessed his sin and begged Samuel to still honor him before the elders of the people. This further shows his self-centered life. His honor was more to him than the glory of God. Samuel forsook him and left him alone to suffer in disgrace. He refused to punish the Amalekite (II Sam. 1:10). Unless we slay our enemies they will slay us. Judgment shall come sooner or later upon those who sin, for "the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Rom. 6:23).

True love is not a passion; no noble thing is. There is too much caprice about a passion to term it love. It is the one thing in the world that is constant, or the world with all its beauty of forms and sweet suggestiveness would fall to pieces. It cannot well be defined, but it can be illustrated in a thousand ways. It is the fulfilling of the law and its work is the perception of goodness and the preservation of truth. Love casts a vell, not of mys ticism, but of beauty, over the natural features of earth, blending all in an atmosphere of sacred loveliness, softening down all ruggedness and permitting the quiet grace of the less asserttive to whisper forth their inspirations to the listening ear. Her brows are crowned with the pure gold of sincerity, her body covered with light as with a garment. Girdled is she with the girdle of truth, and her feet shod with the sandals of peace. Love wields no sceptre, her presence is a benediction.

Great Deeds.

We all want to do some great thing -to do what prophets, saints, heroes, and martyrs have done. But the small thing, the commonplace thing, the little trivial duty, the thing that has to But it is what he wants us to do .- O.

Knowledge. Knowlege is folly unless grace guides it,

by the sport designer, and certainly nothing can be more effective than the square neckline. It slips on over the skirt. It seldom has any peplum, but Among the colors most seen for terminates at a point just below the sport wear may be mentioned first of waistline.

the tiny fur neck pieces last spring be done out of everybody's sight-in need not worry as to whether or not | the routine of business, home or school this fur piece will be good style this | -that seems poor work to do for God. batavia is used. Also faille, taffeta pieces are just as popular as when J. Perry,